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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1875. NO 185.

SECOND EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Defendant's Direct Examination Closed.

Mr. Fullerton Begins at the Beginning for a Cross-Examination.

Witness Pressed Closely on Matters of Much Importance.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Notwithstanding the storm of snow and sleet this morning, the usual number of women made their way to Brooklyn court room, as if determined not to lose a single word that may be uttered there while the scandal trial lasts. Mr. Beecher, enveloped in wrappings, was accompanied by his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Scoville. The proceedings were delayed fifteen minutes by the late arrival of Mr. Evarts. Mr. Beecher inferred a few moments with him and then took his place on the witness stand.

Witness went over again the points in his testimony relating to the Investigating Committee, the five thousand dollar gift, the Brooklyn *Union* card, the Stenway Hall meeting, the letter of resignation and the Woodhull mastanceship. He then testified: Mr. Moulton never told me he had told Woodruff or Robinson of my not having sworn to the truth; he never told me he had tried to misrepresent Baxter and others in regard to the matter, did not say he saw Baxter, and said that if he was not a denial of the Woodhull scandal, his character was nothing. He never said to me he had lied for me in the statements he had made for me, and that he had spoken falsely; never read any work of the younger Dumas; the summer I read the works of the elder Dumas—that series of which the "Three Musketeers" and "Twenty Years After" form a part.

The direct examination closed as follows:

SWEEPING DENIALS.

Q. Mr. Beecher, in the earlier stage of the examination, when I had brought it down to December, 1870, in your relations to these parties and to yourself, I inquired of you whether he had been any improper relations between Mr. Tilton and yourself at the various times of visits? now have to ask you whether, since the first of December, 1870, till the commencement of this trial, there have been any improper relations between Mrs. Tilton and yourself? A. None at all.

Q. Have you asked from her any improper favor? A. None whatever.

Q. Or received any from her? A. None whatever.

Q. Have you had any sexual intercourse or criminal intercourse since the period I have named and now? A. No, sir.

Q. I now ask you, Mr. Beecher, whether from our first acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton until the present time you have ever had any improper relations with her, received any favors from her improper for a woman to grant, or ever had any sexual intercourse with her, ever had any sexual intercourse with her?

No, sir; I never have; there is nothing between her and me answering to any of those questions.

Q. Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton was asked this question, at the close of his direct examination: "Now, I want to ask you this natural question. Whether Theodore Tilton, after a pastor's connection had been established between Mr. Beecher ever denied criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton;" and he answered: "No, sir." I ask you, in connection with that question and that answer, whether Mr. Tilton ever denied to you, in your presence or hearing any such imputation or any intimation that there had ever been criminal intercourse between yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A. Never.

Q. Now, the answer proceeds with this statement of Mr. Tilton, after a pause: "It is stated here: "I would like to amend that answer, Mr. Fullerton, by saying that never he spoke of it he always said the sin attached to him alone, not to Mrs. Tilton; he always insisted she was not to blame, that he is the person on whom condemnation should fall." Did you ever make any statement of that kind or effect in connection with any accusation, imputation or intimation of criminal intercourse between yourself and Mrs. Tilton, or in any answer you made to any such accusation, imputation or intimation? A. No, I never did, sir.

Q. Mr. Moulton was asked, at the close of his direct examination: "There is but one other question, Mr. Moulton, and that is during the conversations attention has been called to on our cross-examination by the other side with Mr. Beecher, or to which your attention was directed on your cross-examination. Did Mr. Beecher ever deny to you his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton?" The answer was "never." Now, sir, did Mr. Moulton, in all his intercourse with you, or in all his conversations with you, on the subject of your relations to Mrs. Tilton, or on the subjects connected therewith—with the following topics of conversation between you, at any time make any assertion or impute any intimation of criminal intercourse between yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A. He never did in my hearing.

Mr. Evarts here sat down and, after a while, added in the direction of plaintiff's counsel he said: "That's all."

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

At ten minutes after twelve Mr. Fullerton began the cross-examination.

Q. Mr. Beecher, when the Bible was presented to you with the view of administering the 7th, I believe you refused to swear upon it and preferred to swear with the uplifted hand? A. Yes.

Q. Has that been your custom here before in making an oath? A. I had no custom; that is, I had never, to my memory, taken an oath until this suit began, except to swear to a document or something of that kind, and always then I have been called upon to swear with uplifted hand.

Q. Did you appear before the Grand Jury when an indictment was found against Theodore Tilton? A. I did, sir.

Q. Did you not then swear on the Gospel? A. I presume I did.

Q. Of course you recollect if you did? A. I don't recollect distinctly, but I presume that I did.

Q. You didn't state then and there that you had conscientious scruples against swearing on the Bible? A. I did not.

Q. Have you no recollection upon that subject, whether you did then and there swear upon the Gospels? A. I have none at all.

Q. What were your conscientious scruples when you were asked to take the oath in this case? A. It did not appear to me proper, sir, until after I came into court here and heard the various witnesses swearing on the Bible. I examined into the oath minutely, and when I came to swear I felt that I was willing to swear except by affirmation, though my private preference would have been the oath; but if I swore I swore in the sense of the terms I would swear by nothing else than by God, and not by any lower form or symbol of Divine Presence.

Q. Do you recollect how you swore to the document you speak of, whether or upon it and upon the Gospels? A. Without document.

Q. The one that you alluded to—I refer to the answer in this case. A. I don't take your meaning.

Q. The answer which you put on to the complaint in this case was a sworn answer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you not swear upon the Gospels when you affixed your name and swore to the contents? A. I think I did not, sir.

Q. Have you any recollection upon the subject? A. I recollect at the time swearing—I wore to it—but I don't recollect swearing upon the Gospels.

Q. Do you recollect that you did not swear upon the Gospels? A. I do not.

Q. Then you have no recollections upon the subject? A. I have a recollection of everything except the particular form in which I took the oath. It was administered to me in New Hampshire; whatever the customary form is there, that I took.

MRS. BEECHER'S ABSENCE IN 1871.

Q. Following the course of your examination, now ask you whether Mrs. Beecher was not absent in the early part of 1871 from the city—from this part of the country? A. The early part of 1871? She may have been gone in the month of January, 1871, but I cannot speak assuredly from memory now. She was not gone until about that time.

Q. Don't you recollect that Mr. and Mrs. Moulton went to Mrs. Beecher in Florida during that absence in the early part of 1871? I recollect Mr. Moulton speaking to me and my wife, afterward, of a meeting there, but Mrs. Beecher went down there early in the year 1871 and Mrs. Moulton early in March, 1871, and it was somewhere after the first of March—probably as April—that they met in Florida.

Q. You were not able to state, as I understand you, the particular time when Mrs. Beecher did leave for the South in that year? A. No, sir; I think I could probably, if you will allow me to look at my chronology; it may have been put down there. [Mr. Beecher looked at his little book and then answered.] I don't see any record given here, sir.

Q. Do you recollect the duration of her absence at that time? A. I think she returned in May, sir, but I cannot be very certain.

Q. Can you now state who was your housekeeper during that absence of Mrs. Beecher? A. It was in May, 1871; I can't recollect who it was.

Q. Was it not one of your sisters? A. My sister, Mrs. Perkins, kept house for me during two seasons—two absences; I can't just at this moment fix the date of that.

Q. Was she the only sister that kept house for you during the absence of Mrs. Beecher? A. She was.

Q. Can you now state that Mrs. Perkins did not keep house during the particular part of 1871 at the time Mrs. Beecher was absent in the South? A. I do not at present feel willing to give a definite statement of that matter, because it may have been 1872, the winter of 1872-3, or 1873-4, but I don't remember distinctly enough.

Q. Has Mrs. Beecher ever been absent at the South without your having a housekeeper? A. She has not—I think not. My daughter kept house for me one season and Mrs. Perkins two seasons.

Q. Can you name any other person? A. I don't recall any more.

TILTON'S FALL FROM GRACE.

Q. When did you first hear anything to the effect that Theodore Tilton had fallen from the orthodox faith? A. Well, in that very broad form, I don't know that I exactly heard of it till quite late; but suggestions of looseness and of dangerous tendencies I heard as early as 1865.

Q. Looseness in what respect? A. Looseness in regard to his theological views.

Q. Well, you did not regard him as orthodox then, did you? A. I did substantially, in the early part; I thought he was going through that fermentation of mind which every ingenuous and active-minded man goes through, or ought to go through, by which traditionary beliefs are changed into personal belief.

Q. When did you hear that he got through? A. I never heard it. [Laughter.]

Q. You never heard then that he was not orthodox in his faith? A. I have heard certainly that he was not orthodox in his faith; but you asked me when he got through that fermentation.

Q. Have you not heard, and frequently heard, that he had settled down upon what might be termed infidel notions in regard to religion? A. No, sir; I don't know as I have.

THE "INDEPENDENT" UNDER TILTON.

Q. You spoke in your direct examination of some articles published in the *Independent* which excited some comment in the Northwest—also of your brother Dr. Edward Beecher. Do recollect these articles now? A. I have never read them since the day they were published. They were giving an idea of catholic notions of the *Independent* and the largeness of the catholicity and comprehensiveness of mind that it meant to include, and I recollect very distinctly saying that I regarded Tilton as stating what probably was true, but the expressing it would excite and alarm the prejudices of a great many good men.

Q. The doctrine you approved of? A. There was no doctrine in technical form.

Q. Or policy? A. I did not think this policy was wise.

Q. Did you think it was sound? A. If it was not wise it was not sound.

Q. Then you thought it unsound? A. Unsound in sentiments of policy.

Q. Did you think the sentiment was true or untrue? A. It was not a question of sentiment; it was a question of the policy of the paper.

Q. Did you think the criticisms of Edward Beecher were well founded? A. No, sir, I did not, because his criticisms fell upon me.

Q. Supposed you to be responsible for the conduct of the paper? A. He thought I was still responsible for the paper to a degree.

Q. Did you approve of the criticisms so far as the articles themselves were concerned, irrespective of any connection with them that was imputed to you? A. Did I?

Q. Did you approve of the criticism as far as any criticism was justified, to him? A. No, sir; I do not recollect that I ever did.

Q. Did you ever see in the *Independent* any article imputed to Theodore Tilton which you thought unsound in doctrine? A. I do not recollect now that I ever met or had wrought to my attention any article that discussed doctrines opposed by me.

Q. Did you ever see any of his teachings that you thought pernicious in their effect? A. I do not now recall any, except that which I criticised on the ground of injudiciousness in the conduct of the paper, or a partial or an unfair statement of truth to which I thought he could have stated conscientiously better.

Q. To what extent were complaints made of his religious doctrinal teachings? A. That I am not able to say, sir.

Q. So far as they came to your knowledge? A. I had no impression that anything that was called the vigorous orthodoxy of New England and the orthodoxy of the Northwest there was a growing disfavor to his teachings; it was my personal impression.

Q. Did that excite distrust of Mr. Tilton as a religious teacher? A. I had an impression of this kind.

Q. Generally, as far as you were acquainted with the effect of his articles? A. My impression was that the the more vigorously orthodox were still being set against him, and that Tilton was being taken up with what was called the progressive wake of the church.

Q. Judging from what you heard as to the effect of his teachings on the public as a religious man, did you think Tilton was a safe Christian teacher? A. I should not have said that I thought him to be a safe public teacher on doctrinal matters, but from the time he assumed chief management of the *Independent*—some where from 1864 to 1866—I thought of him in the light of a doctrinal teacher; I thought of him in the light of one who applied ethical matters to practical life.

Q. Be was the editor of the *Independent*, should say? A. He was.

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Q. Wasn't it regarded as a religious paper? A. Yes, sir: it passed in that class undoubtedly.

Q. Didn't it promulgate special doctrines of what is known as Christianity? A. It did when under the supervision of Dr. Bacon, Dr. Storrs and Dr. Thompson.

Q. I mean Mr. Tilton. A. Did or did not?

Q. Yes, sir. A. I don't think it did after that.

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Q. Then please set me right if I do not rightly understand you. How? A. I regarded him as being in a transition state and as holding imperfect views, which would gradually be ripened and become very hurtful; but I had hope of him all the time, and I was in such a way might think that certain parts of it were impolitic and crude.

Q. Did you think he expressed his real sentiments in the articles which appeared in the *Independent*? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. When did you first hear of his having complaints made against him in regard to his religious doctrines? A. I cannot give you a special date, sir, though I think as early as it may have been as early as 1865 or 1866—during a period of some years.

TILTON'S HERESY.

Q. When was it Mrs. Tilton consulted you as to whether it was safe for her to bring up her children under such influences as she excited? A. I can't locate it any more than to say it happened between a term of years.

Q. When was that? A. Between 1865 and 1870.

Q. Did you then learn from her what his views were? A. I learned from her during that time more or less of the disappearance of his faith in the divinity of Christ, and I learned also from him that he was inclined to what might be called an infidel view of the inspiration of the Scriptures and what is called a loose theory of inspiration.

Q. Well, isn't a loose doctrine of belief, in your judgment? A. It depends upon how loose it is.

Q. Well, as loose as Mr. Tilton's was? A. That is so remote and the question itself is so indefinite that I cannot answer upon him.

Q. I regarded his doctrine of the divinity of Christ as worse than loose; I thought it to be heretical.

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Q. Prior to 1869, I understand you. A. Prior to 1869, I think, but I will not be positive.

Q. Was that being his state of mind on subject, did you think he was a fit man to be at the head of a religious paper? A. I thought that he was at the head of a theological magazine he would be the last man that was fit, but at the head of a paper that didn't undertake to expound theology, but put the application of Christian ideas, I did not see anything in that.

Q. You thought it was well enough? A. No, not well enough.

Q. It might be better? A. It was tolerable.

Q. It was tolerable, and it could be endured? A. It was a thing to be endured.

Q. Didn't you think it would be better to have some sound exponent of the faith; but you asked me when he got through that fermentation.

Q. Have you not heard, and frequently heard, that he had settled down upon what might be termed infidel notions in regard to religion? A. No, sir; I don't know as I have.

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Q. Then please set me right if I do not rightly understand you. How? A. I regarded him as being in a transition state and as holding imperfect views, which would gradually be ripened and become very hurtful; but I had hope of him all the time, and I was in such a way might think that certain parts of it were impolitic and crude.

Q. Did you think he expressed his real sentiments in the articles which appeared in the *Independent*? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. When did you first hear of his having complaints made against him in regard to his religious doctrines? A. I cannot give you a special date, sir, though I think as early as it may have been as early as 1865 or 1866—during a period of some years.

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Q. When was it Mrs. Tilton consulted you as to whether it was safe for her to bring up her children under such influences as she excited? A. I can't locate it any more than to say it happened between a term of years.

Q. When was that? A. Between 1865 and 1870.

Q. Did you then learn from her what his views were? A. I learned from her during that time more or less of the disappearance of his faith in the divinity of Christ, and I learned also from him that he was inclined to what might be called an infidel view of the inspiration of the Scriptures and what is called a loose theory of inspiration.

Q. Well, isn't a loose doctrine of belief, in your judgment? A. It depends upon how loose it is.

Q. Well, as loose as Mr. Tilton's was? A. That is so remote and the question itself is so indefinite that I cannot answer upon him.

Q. I regarded his doctrine of the divinity of Christ as worse than loose; I thought it to be heretical.

Q. You learn it as early as what? A. I can't say.

Q. Prior to 1869, I understand you. A. Prior to 1869, I think, but I will not be positive.

Q. Was that being his state of mind on subject, did you think he was a fit man to be at the head of a religious paper? A. I thought that he was at the head of a theological magazine he would be the last man that was fit, but at the head of a paper that didn't undertake to expound theology, but put the application of Christian ideas, I did not see anything in that.

Q. You thought it was well enough? A. No, not well enough.

Q. It might be better? A. It was tolerable.

Q. It was tolerable, and it could be endured? A. It was a thing to be endured.

Q. Didn't you think it would be better to have some sound exponent of the faith; but you asked me when he got through that fermentation.

Q. Have you not heard, and frequently heard, that he had settled down upon what might be termed infidel notions in regard to religion? A. No, sir; I don't know as I have.

THE "INDEPENDENT" UNDER TILTON.

Q. You spoke in your direct examination of some articles published in the *Independent* which excited some comment in the Northwest—also of your brother Dr. Edward Beecher. Do recollect these articles now? A. I have never read them since the day they were published. They were giving an idea of catholic notions of the *Independent* and the largeness of the catholicity and comprehensiveness of mind that it meant to include, and I recollect very distinctly saying that I regarded Tilton as stating what probably was true, but the expressing it would excite and alarm the prejudices of a great many good men.

Q. The doctrine you approved of? A. There was no doctrine in technical form.

Q. Or policy? A. I did not think this policy was wise.

Q. Did you think it was sound? A. If it was not wise it was not sound.

Q. Then you thought it unsound? A. Unsound in sentiments of policy.

Q. Did you think the sentiment was true or untrue? A. It was not a question of sentiment; it was a question of the policy of the paper.

Q. Did you think the criticisms of Edward Beecher were well founded? A. No, sir, I did not, because his criticisms fell upon me.

Q. Supposed you to be responsible for the conduct of the paper? A. He thought I was still responsible for the paper to a degree.

Q. Did you approve of the criticisms so far as the articles themselves were concerned, irrespective of any connection with them that was imputed to you? A. Did I?

Q. Did you approve of the criticism as far as any criticism was justified, to him? A. No, sir; I do not recollect that I ever did.

Q. Did you ever see in the *Independent* any article imputed to Theodore Tilton which you thought unsound in doctrine? A. I do not recollect now that I ever met or had wrought to my attention any article that discussed doctrines opposed by me.

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Q. Did you excite distrust of Mr. Tilton as a religious teacher? A. I had an impression of this kind.

Q. Generally, as far as you were acquainted with the effect of his articles? A. My impression was that the the more vigorously orthodox were still being set against him, and that Tilton was being taken up with what was called the progressive wake of the church.

Q. Judging from what you heard as to the effect of his teachings on the public as a religious teacher? A. I should not have said that I thought him to be a safe public teacher on doctrinal matters, but from the time he assumed chief management of the *Independent*—some where from 1864 to 1866—I thought of him in the light of a doctrinal teacher; I thought of him in the light of one who applied ethical matters to practical life.

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The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

THE Bourbon Government of Spain, borrowing a hint from the Southern Bourbons of this country, where in power, is driving out obnoxious schoolmasters.

A NEW ENGLAND Democratic paper thinks "the rum question bids fair to be a great bother to the Republican party." It will never be a bother to the Democrats. They swallow it raw.

THE newest plan for raising money to aid the Centennial celebration, is the holding of loan exhibitions of paintings, bronzes, statuary, china, relics, and other objects of interest suitable for the purpose. The first one of the kind will be opened in Philadelphia to-day.

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin gives us a new idea of bribery. It has just decided that "a promise by a candidate to the voters at large to perform the duties of the office to which he aspires for less than the salary fixed by law, amounts to bribery, and all votes obtained thereby must be rejected."

"EDWIN BOOTH recently contributed the following to a little paper published at a Boston fair:

Genius, the Pythian of the beautiful,
Leaves her large truths a riddle to the dull:
From eyes profane is the Isis screened,
And fools on fools still ask what Hamlet means."—*New York Graphic.*

EDWARD LYTTON BULWER, however, contributed it to BOOTH.

EX-SENATOR BROWNLOW is engaged in preparing an answer to ANDY JOHNSON'S speech, which will be printed simultaneously in the Parson's own paper and the New York *Tribune*. Its publication will be looked for with unusual interst. Fire and water are not more oppugnant in their characteristics than are these two positive and stubborn old men.

ANOTHER straw, going to show the steady recovery of the country from the depression following the panic of 1873, is the fact that at the spring book trade sales in New York, just concluded, the prices obtained on almost every invoice exceeded those ever attained at any previous sale. The book interest is always one of the first to feel the effects of financial disorder, and one of the last to recover from them.

SLOW-FOOTED little Delaware is making progress in the right direction, notwithstanding her SAULSBURY'S and her whipping posts. The Legislature of that State has just passed an act providing for a State Board of Education, and a State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Heretofore the only accessible report of the educational status of the State, was that contained in the annual report of the Commissioner of Education.

ACCORDING to the New York *Herald*, Senator GORDON, of Georgia, who was at first opposed to the GREELEY nomination, "now considers it the wisest political movement in our history." JESE. BLACK experienced an exactly similar change of opinion, maturer reflection having convinced him that the election of GREELEY was the surest way of putting the reconstruction acts and amendments "in process of gradual extinction."

THE Philadelphia *North American* denies the report that in the conferences between the American and Pacific Mail Steamship companies, with regard to the transfer of some of the latter's ships to the former, anything has been said about making the trips alternately from New York and Philadelphia, and adds: "The American Steamship Company is required by its charter to run its vessels from Philadelphia, and should the Pacific vessels be accepted, that will be the arrangement."

THE United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of Illinois has just rendered an important decision on the subject of the taxation of the capital stock and franchises of corporations in that State under the assessments of the State Board of Equalization, to the effect that the practice adopted by the Board is illegal. The State Supreme Court some time ago decided the action of the Board to be valid. Hundreds of cases are embraced in the decision, which will now be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE conversion to Christianity of twelve Rajput Mohammedans of Ghorowaha, in the Punjaub, India, during the past year by Protestant missionaries, gave rise, for the time, to a bitter controversy as to the right of Christians to the use of the wells. The matter has now been finally settled by a decision obtained from three distinguished Mohammedan doctors of the Punjaub, to the effect that it is lawful for a Mohammedan to eat and drink with Christians, and to draw water out of the same well with them. It is expected that these decisions, which are to be printed, and circulated broadcast, will prove of great benefit to the various missions in that country, in their work of evangelical civilization.

THE annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, has just been published. The tables show that during that period, the value of goods and merchandise imported into the United States from foreign countries, and upon which duty was paid, amounted to $415,-748,693. The amount of duty paid to the United States on such valuation was $160,-388,905, or about thirty per cent. of the entire valuation of the goods. During the same period the value of goods and merchandise imported, and upon which, being on "the free list," no direct duty was imposed, amounted to $180,117,061. The total value of our exports for the year, reduced to a gold value, was $652,913,445, showing a balance in favor of the United States of $57,052,197. Of specie and bullion we imported $28,454,906, and exported $66,630,405, the balance against us being $38,175,499. Compared with the year 1873, the value of our exports for 1874 shows an increase of $43,906,491, and of our imports a decrease of $88,767,982.

THE Massachusetts bill to limit and regulate municipal indebtedness, after discussion in the lower branch of the Legislature, has been referred to a committee for the ostensible purpose of having it "perfected," and the Boston *Traveller* fears that the reference is for the purpose of weakening rather than strengthening the measure. The defeat of the bill would be a great pity, and so would be its emasculation. Towns and cities suffer from contracting any debt except for water works, sewers, city halls, alms houses and other extraordinary and permanent improvements of a like character, and even debts for these must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the citizens of a town or of the council of a city, and must be paid in ten years. It also limits the amount of debt of towns and cities to five per cent. of their valuation, and requires that a tax sufficient to pay the interest and provide a sinking fund for the extinction of the principal, shall be annually levied. The occasion of the measure, of course, is the unsparing use of municipal credit indulged in by the towns and cities of the State, and it is probable that the number of the incorporated municipalities in the country that do not stand in greater or less need of similar circumscriptions, may be counted upon one's fingers.

A WRITER in the New York *Express* figures up the profits to owners of grain elevators as something wonderful. According to his calculation, the returns of an investment of $40,000 in an elevator are nearly $85,000 per annum, counting but 240 working days. He inquires why it should cost $225 to handle 15,000 bushels of oats at an elevator, when the same amount of any other kind of grain can be handled by horse or hand power at from $20 to $35. The writer says:

"The charge for handling grain should be reduced one-half at least to secure the grain trade which New York is entitled to, and which would soon be secured for the extortionate charges which drive to other markets the grain that would come here in the winter months by car lots. Merchants tell us their correspondents in the West write them that they will not ship grain to this port at the present high rates for handling and careless work. Buffalo and Chicago combined against producers and consumers by locking nineteen or twenty of their largest elevators and putting an extortionate price on the grain handled, so all share alike in profits. If the elevators were all open and there was free competion, grain would be handled for less than half the present price, which is now 1¼ cents per bushel. It has been proved that grain can be transferred at both ports at less than one-half the present prices, and still make the business profitable."

The Legislative committee appointed to investigate the grain elevator companies, began its work at New York city on Monday, and its advent is welcomed by the merchants as the entering wedge for the removal of a good many grievances for which there has been no remedy heretofore.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The report of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to the stockholders, showing the operations of the road for the years 1873-74, will be found in another part of this paper. Owing to the sudden death of the late President, Colonel WILLIAM PHILLIPS, no report was presented for 1873, and hence the exhibit embraces a period of two years. The total earnings in 1873 were $2,-697,238 24, while those of 1874 were $2,389,472—showing a decrease for 1874 of $307,766 24. The running expenses were as follows: 1873, $1,931,912 94; 1874, $1,470,-784 73—a decrease of $461,128 21. The net earnings, therefore, were: 1873, $765,325 30; 1874, $918,787 27—an increase of $153,361 97. The figures show that the business was seriously affected by the panic during the whole of 1874, culminating in December last, when the earnings reached their lowest point. The earnings for 1873 were of the main line only, while those of 1874 embrace the Low Grade division (or Bennett Branch) from May 1st. The earnings of this branch, during the seven months for which it has been opened for through traffic, were $266,-735 02, equal to $4,156 per mile per annum, and are as favorable as could be hoped for, considering the state of trade. The report gives full details as to the floating and funded debt, and other matters in which the public and the stockholders may be interested. At the election, over 30,000 shares were voted, and the old board was re-elected, without opposition—a fact which speaks well for the present management.

THE English papers are still filled with comments upon the revivals conducted by Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY. Opinions differ very widely concerning them. The *Saturday Review* calls the former "a ranter of the most vulgar type," and says that the latter's "art is of a tricky kind." The *Spectator* is more favorable, and gives Mr. MOODY the credit of having "shrewdness and presence of mind, a very familiar style, a good deal of Yankee sang froid, and that complete satisfaction in assuming the truth of the Bible, the whole Bible and nothing but the Bible, which almost by magic seems to take possession of persons who have found in the words of some party or the Bible the secret of a new life." Their extraordinary success is, we think, attributable more to the natural recoil of the human conscience from the materialistic philosophy which has of late been so prevalent, than to any other reason. This, indeed, would seem to be the view of the *Church Times*, which says: "These immense gatherings have shown a singular disrespect for the philosophic doubts cast by Prof. Tyndall on the utility of prayer." The *Lancet*, the leading medical journal of England, has the following reflections on the alleged tendency of their meetings to produce insanity:

"Judging from personal observations, we should say that no movement of its extent could well present less danger of excessive or perverted emotional effects than that of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The testimony of most unprejudiced observers is to the same effect. The services are singularly free from the more objectional element of revival meetings. Sympathetic, but not overwrought music, and shrewd, rough aptness—sometimes humor—of the sermon are the characteristics which mark the service from most ordinary preaching of the same theological school; and there is nothing to point to emotional stimulation of the emotions more than necessarily attends extempore worship and earnest preaching in a large congregation."

THIS is an era of centennials. The one hundredth anniversary of the organization of "the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, and for Improving the Condition of the African Race," will be celebrated at Philadelphia to-day. The society was organized in that city on the 14th of April, 1875. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was a member of it; so were DR. RUSH, NOAH WEBSTER, ROBERT MORRIS, BENJAMIN WEST and the Marquis LAFAYETTE. Pennsylvania was then a slave colony, and it was largely due to the influence of the members of this society that the State passed the Emancipation act of 1870. The abolition of the foreign slave trade also enlisted the active attention of the society. It sent a memorial to Congress on the subject of the condition of African slaves in this country, which was signed by FRANKLIN, and was his last act of public importance. A convention was held under the auspices of the society in Philadelphia, in January, 1794, for promoting the abolition of slavery. Now that slavery no longer exists, the funds of the society are devoted to educational purposes, especially freedmen's schools in the South. The main object of the reunion is to present an authentic, impartial and comprehensive record of the action of the society, and a general history of the anti-slavery cause.

SOME recent scientific experiments with explosives, the results of which are summarized by the Detroit *Post*, promise to prove of great practical value in mining operations generally. These experiments show that the power of explosive compounds in rending rocks or metals, may be increased several fold by the manner in which they are exploded. For instance, a pound of ordinary gunpowder, if set on fire by a spark, or a fuse, in the manner usually practiced in blasting, gives a rending power which may be set down as one hundred. But, put upon the top of a pound of the same powder a few drops of nitro-glycerine, and explode the latter so that its explosion will explode the former, and the rending power of the powder will be increased to 434—thus exerting a force four and a third times greater than if exploded by a spark or fuse. A pound of nitro-glycerine, when fired by a spark, gives a force of 480; but if fired by exploding upon it a little fulminate of mercury, it yields a force of 1,013, or two and a half times greater than when fired by electricity or by a fuse. The rule seems to be that, in order to produce the greatest force, the explosion must be started by the sharper explosion of some more powerful agent. The practical bearing of these discoveries, if applied to mining operations, is plainly apparent.

PERSONAL.

An Albany sharper has swindled Brigham Young's son John with a bogus title-deed.

Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck has presented $50,000 to Burnet Woods Park, Cincinnati, the interest of which is to be used to defray the expenses of music in that park.

Colonel Grant will not give his personal attention to his new bank until after his return from the expedition now fitting out under General Custer for the Yellowstone.

A singular announcement is made in the *Osservatore Romano*, organ of the Vatican at Rome, that "the President of the United States is preparing to celebrate the elevation of the Archbishop of New York to the Cardinalate." This will strike the American mind in a very comical way, for President Grant's religious proclivities are strongly of the Methodist description, and he has never made a study of berrittin rosas, capellas or briefs.

The case in a nut-shell. A lady entered a street car in Richmond, Va., not long since. The only vacant seat was by a matronly-looking colored woman. The latter politely drew away her skirts and made all the room possible. The true-born Southerner doubted the seat with a scornful toss of the head and a tip up of the nose more than nature had given it. "Lor' bless ye, honey," said the colored woman, smilingly, "if ye *owned me* you'd sit in my lap."

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, is the boldest advocate of State Rights the country has seen since the war. It appears that his family is pretty well indoctrinated with his sentiments. The following anecdote, related by the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, is quite to the point: An amusing incident occurred the other day. Mrs. Gen. Gordon, the charming wife of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, was sitting in the Senate gallery with Mrs. Eaton, the wife of the new Senator from Connecticut. By birth and education, Mrs Gordon is an aristocrat, brought up with as strong prejudices against social equality with blacks as any one could be. Turning her head, she saw Fred. Douglass in the gallery, quite near her. Thinking Mrs. Eaton would like to see so celebrated a man, she said to her: "Fred. Douglass is sitting directly behind you!" "Good gracious! you can't mean it; here! in the Senators' gallery?" responded the horrified Connecticut lady. "Why not?" laughed Mrs. Gordon; "he has a right here now!" "I don't care if he has; *I* won't sit here with a *nigger*, anyway. Let's go!" But Mrs. Gordon was interested in the debate; so the irate Northern woman swept her flounces past Fred. Douglass with an angry swish, and the Southern lady sat severely still.

An express rider has begun to ply between Sioux City and the Black Hills.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In West Newbury, Massachusetts, they have just found a coal mine, which promises well.

Fat takes. Seven female compositors in the office of a Boston weekly paper weigh 1,229 pounds.

No wonder that New York is such a wicked place. It has upwards of four thousand lawyers.

Secretary Delano is nearly dead with dyspepsia. He has been confined to his room for several days.

Taking the aggregate value of church property in the United States, the Catholics own nearly one-fifth of it.

There is a man in Chicago named Buzzard. Let him subscribe for the *Times*; it will be a good feast for him.

The pert Cincinnati *Times* calls attention to a Bessie Turner bonnet which is "very smart and will stand the crossest examination."

Bleak, but thrifty. The deposits in the various savings banks of Nova Scotia at the end of last year, amounted to $1,583,-970 09.

An American is acting as a revival preacher in Berlin, with much success. He's a Philadelphian, and his name is Smith.

The Massachusetts Baptists intend to raise $250,000 for educational purposes, in one dollar subscriptions. It is to be a centennial gift.

They are overrun with Mexican silver out in Arizona, and the people want to exchange their coin for something more convenient to handle.

The banking firm of which Colonel Fred. Grant is to become a member will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th, and reorganized May 1st.

The trial of the persons charged with the horrible Mountain Meadow massacre, committed seventeen years ago, commenced at Beaver, Utah, yesterday.

Remedying a standing nuisance. New York proposes to require all street railroad companies to furnish every passenger with a seat or receive no fare.

China is set down to furnish the world with coal in coming years. She will not only give women tea, but that which is necessary to set it a-brewing.

"Why should a man fill his belly with the east wind?" inquires the Rev. Dr. Burton, of Hartford, Conn. We don't know. Why should a man read the *Post*?

The Canadian Government is about to erect a light house at Banpoint, at the mouth of Detroit river. This has long been a dangerous place for navigation.

Strange inconsistency of folks! Tennessee groans over the taxation of a few thousands for State and county purposes, and cheerfully pays $125,000 and more annually for the dear dog, without a grunt!

Several delegations of Indians will be present at the Centennial. At the next celebration, doubtless, there will not be an Indian left living in the United States.

The atmospheric perturbations predicted by Professor Tice, continue in various parts of the country with an astonishing degree of destructiveness and violence.

Rev. T. K. Beecher says that "able preaching by itself produces laziness, sponginess, sentimentalism in the pews." Yet Henry Ward is nothing, if not an able preacher.

A New England paper says there are large tracts of improved farming lands in that section which can be purchased for less than the actual cost of the buildings upon them.

And now a Mr. Carpenter, of Evansville, Indiana, has taken a Lick at the donation business, by proposing to establish a charitable institution in that city at a cost of one million.

The bombast bases her demand for five millions indemnity from us on the late Senator Sumner's speech, but we can't pay for speeches at that rate. The claimants can take their pay in speeches.

The first steamer built by the Western Iron Boat-building Company was successfully launched at St. Louis on Monday. It was built for the United States Engineer Service, and is intended for a snag boat.

The ears of a little boy in this city are already wonderfully developed, and still growing at the rate of an inch and a half a year. If this continues he will eventually be fitted for the editorship of a Louisville paper.

It is cited as a curious fact by the New York papers that while the filthy, tumble-down markets of that city are crowded from morning till night, no one can sell a leg of pig in those which are handsome and spacious.

An important guano deposit has been found off the coast of South America, north of Peru, which is said to rival in richness and extent the famous beds that have proved such a bonanza to the Peruvian Government.

An earnest revival is going on among the river thieves, drunkards and gamblers of the slums in Water street, New York city, the chapel used having been formerly a noted rendezvous for river pirates and dock thieves.

An old Spaniard recently visited Cedar Keys, Fla., from Cuba, and took back with him an iron box containing $10,000 in old coins, being part of a vast treasure buried by him and others many years ago when he was a pirate.

A hint for Brooklyn. In the Philadelphia Common Pleas, the other day, upon the rendition of a verdict, one of the witnesses whose testimony was discredited by it was immediately bound over by the court to stand his trial for perjury.

The firm of Lindholm, at San Francisco, has obtained a concession from the Russian Government for a monthly communication between Wladiwostok, on the east coast of Siberia, and Japan. This will shorten the distance from St. Petersburg from six months to fifty days.

An Ancient Fraud at Last Run to Earth.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just rendered a decision canceling a patent, known as the Freytag patent, of lands between high and low water mark in Philadelphia, which since 1830 has clouded titles and been the fruitful source of fraud. The *Ledger* says:

The pretended patent boldly took away the river front, from (and, we believe, including part of) the navy yard down to the improvement of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Delaware. That tract, with its valuable water privileges, was coolly mapped out and shingled over with fraudulent mortgages, to an extent that has hitherto proven a strong objection in the way of sales by the real owners. Of course, some of the parties now dealing in these false securities are losers to the amount invested by them in the purchase. For the most part, however, the mortgages were hawked about outside of Philadelphia, and to such persons in their senses would buy a security resting on real estate here without taking the opinion of counsel. In this way, for years past, these pretended titles have been submitted, and rejected as often as they came before our lawyers and conveyancers, and finally they were used by dishonest men for all sorts of dishonest purposes. Bogus companies borrowed or bought them to create a show of capital or investments, and moneyless speculators used them in various ways. Still there may be some innocent people who have paid away their money, and are, perhaps, still ignorant of the fact that they have been cheated egregiously. The whole history of this transaction shows that the adroit operators who designed and carried out this huge fraud in 1830 knew the effects of the law and the delay incident to litigation well enough to count safely on a harvest of grain.

THE rush of immigration to Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming and the Pacific coast, this spring, is enormous, and continues without abatement. The Union Pacific Railroad is com pelled to employ the passenger equipments of connecting roads East to move the people westward as fast as they arrive at Omaha. Two and sometimes three emigrant trains are dispatched daily. Thirty-five hundred emigrants were carried from Omaha during the first seven days of this month. Eight hundred emigrants were at Omaha on Friday, and left by special train at night. During the month of March, California alone received ten thousand of these new settlers. This travel is exclusive of the regular first class travel, which is also proportionately large. It is a noticeable fact that Eastbound travel is light at present, the roads being compelled to haul back comparatively empty trains. Freight trains are also accumulating at Omaha so fast that the Union Pacific road finds it almost impossible to keep it clear. The earnings at this time show an increase of about sixty per cent. over last spring.

THE suggestion of the London *Athenæum* that Edgar Poe, in "The Raven," borrowed from early poems of Tennyson, published in an annual in 1831, recalls a striking similarity of expression in "The Raven" and in Lady Geraldine's Courtship." Poe says:—

And the silken, sad, uncertain
Rustling of each purple curtain.—

Mrs. Browning says:—

With a murmurous stir uncertain,
In the air the purple curtain.—

"Lady Geraldine" appeared in print for the first time in 1844, in the first collected edition of her earlier poems. "The Raven" was published in the second number of *Calton's Whig Review* in February, 1845.

STATE NEWS.

The Johnstown *Voice and Echo* is now issued as a Sunday paper.

The snow in Troy, Bradford county, was ten inches deep, last Saturday.

Twenty-one building and repair permits were issued in Reading, last week.

The Johnstown scandal case will result, it is said, in a number of divorce cases.

The Lancaster Watch Company have made their first watch, and placed it on exhibition.

There are about twenty-five new houses under contract to be built in Bellefonte this summer.

The deaths in Philadelphia, last week, numbered 348. Of these, 115 were from diseases of the respiratory organs.

Ebensburg voted on Saturday on the water works question. The result being 145 for to 75 against the improvement.

Business is "picking up" in Philadelphia. The *Ledger* has to issue two supplements per week to accommodate its advertisers.

Albert Brighton, a Lancaster lad of thirteen years, has gone to be an angel. Jumping on a moving coal train caused his sudden taking off, on Monday.

Some fine old Madeira wine was sold in Philadelphia, the other day, at $35 per gallon. The same wine was bought twelve years ago at $40 per gallon.

Three colored families, comprising in all twenty-one members, lived all winter in a portion of an old canal-boat, lying at the foot of Edgemont avenue, Chester.

O. N. Worden, Esq., of New Milford, is preparing a history of the Baptist churches of Northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Worden is well qualified for the task. For fifteen years he was editor of the Lowisburg *Chronicle*.

A house near Nicholson, Wyoming county, was accidentally set on fire last week by a boy who was playing with matches. The boy was so frightened for fear he'd "catch a licking" that he hid under the bed and was burned to death.

A Chester man nearly choked to death in attempting to swallow a big oyster. The bivalve stuck in his throat and could not be pulled up, and he grew black in the face before it was pushed down. There must have been scales on that oyster.

Daniel Follmer, of Gregg township, Union county, died March 30, 1875, aged nearly ninety years. His death was very sudden. He arose in the morning in the enjoyment of the most remarkable health, for one of his age, and before noon of the same day he was a corpse. He probably died of heart affection.

A few mornings since a resident of Milton discovered that his fire would not burn. Investigating he found no soot, but on the contrary an obstruction he little looked for. It appeared that a cat had come down the chimney, crawled into the stove pipe and got as far as the elbow leading to the stove, when the coal gas had suffocated it and it had died there filling the pipe completely.

On Tuesday morning, 6th inst., John Weipper, aged about twenty-two years, was found dead in the woods a short distance from his father's, in Roulet, Potter county. He had hung himself by getting upon a stump, fastening a rope around his neck, throwing the other end over a limb of a small tree and then casting himself from the stump, swinging into eternity. It is supposed that he had been dead a week before he was discovered.

Col. Goshorne, "prospective King of England," writes to Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, that if he will defray his (the Colonel's) expenses on a journey to England, he will find the lost Charley Ross. The latter, Col. Goshorne states, is next to himself, the rightful heir to the throne of England. Somebody should pay the expenses of the Colonel's trip back to the lunatic asylum.

John Dixon, thirty-two years of age, an unmarried man and a resident of Loss Creek, neddington, Ind., died last week, while going from Raven run to his home, on a large stone, striking on his abdomen, which rendered him unconscious. His two companions carried him to his house. He shortly recovered and lingered in great agony until Wednesday evening, when he died. Deputy Coroner E. Hall held an inquest on the body Thursday, when a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was rendered.—*Shenandoah Herald.*

Some queer juries are occasionally empannelled. On Saturday a Philadelphia jury recommended to mercy a scamp whom they found guilty of a conspiracy to decoy an Adams' Express "money" messenger into a secluded room, there to gag and handcuff him, or knock him on the head if necessary, and then rob him and his wagon. In the course of this case it was manifest that the robber was ready to take life if necessary to the accomplishment of his nefarious purpose, and he did actually fire at and wound the plucky officer who had him in custody.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, notices of the deaths of eighteen persons—eight men and ten women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced ages of eighty years, to wit: Mary Mahoney, aged 80; Wm. W. Weaver, 81; James Page, 81; Mary Rowbotham, 81; Mary Beeizer, 82; Anthony Prader, 82; Bridget Donnelly, 82; Joseph Welsman, 83; Sarah Burge, 83; Jacob Shallcross, 83; Jacob Breadley, 85; John Dallas, 88; Elizabeth Baird, 89; Lavinia Hasson, 90; Mrs. M. Bristab, 93; Deborah Horner, 94; James Whitaker, 94, and Sarah Gormley, 100.

OHIO NEWS.

Scarlet fever and scarlet rash of a severe type prevail in Crawford county.

Cadiz and the neighborhood is largely troubled with incendiary fires at present.

A little boy was killed by the falling timbers, after the burning of the Newark Court House.

James Carnes, a well-to-do citizen or Muskingum county, recently choked himself to death with a strap.

The oldest man in Ohio is Romer Griffin, of Lodi, Medina county, who is one hundred and fourteen years old.

That "rich lead mine" said to have been discovered in Butler township, Montgomery county, had no existence.

A fourteen year-old boy tried to shuffle off his sweet young life in Dayton, last week, with a jackscrew and a rope.

Under the law regulating the salaries of county officers, it is estimated that the State will save about $240,000 annually.

Meetings in the interest of the proposed Ohio River Railway, from Cincinnati to Huntington, are being held at points on the line.

Henry S. Truitt and John W. Wright, inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, were arrested on Saturday for forging postal money orders.

Ohio has engaged more space in the Centennial Exposition building than any other State in the Union with the exception of Pennsylvania.

A Southern Ohio county court recently discharged a man, who was on trial for killing his wife's seducer, the court holding that it was a justifiable homicide.

Bancroft, the historian, says that the Western Reserve contains a more intelligent population than any other territory of the same extent anywhere in the world.

In Urbana contracts for some forty new buildings have already been made, and the total number for the season is estimated at one hundred. This looks like a revival of business.

Tiffin is ahead this time. Last Saturday a masher went there from Mansfield to wed a young woman with whom he had been corresponding; but, much to his disgust, he found that his supposed lady correspondent was a man.

The subject of purchasing land near Toledo, for the purpose of inaugurating a district fair will be considered at a meeting of the special committee of the Lucas County Agricultural Society. The County Commissioners will take part in the deliberations.

At Bucyrus a burglar in female apparel entered the residence of George Donnenwith, Jr., Tuesday last, and stole a watch and chain, and a pocketbook containing about twenty-five dollars, and was seen escaping through the window. Six other houses were ransacked, but nothing taken.

The county jail and Sheriff's residence at Sandusky had a vehement shaking up on Friday. Some men were blasting rock adjacent to those buildings, and put in an extra quantity of powder, which shook the jail so severely that the prisoners thought an earthquake was about to engulf them. The Sheriff's house was considerably battered by large fragments of stone, and there were several narrow escapes from death or serious injury.

A few days since, Rev. T. Y. Warner, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Frederton, Wayne county, with his wife went to church, leaving their two children, a little boy of seven or eight years and a girl younger, at home locking them in the house. The day was warm, and the fire was covered up with ashes to keep it. After the parents had gone, the little girl went to raking up the ashes and playing with the fire, and in so doing, her clothes caught fire and she was burned to death.

The suit brought by Sandusky county against Rush R. Sloan and sureties, to recover $46,000 bail, forfeited by Sloan for non-appearance before Mayor Daniel, of Sandusky, to answer seventeen charges of rape and seduction, was decided in favor of the defendant while Sloan was President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, was settled March 31st by Sloan's sureties agreeing to pay the county $32,500, in five semi-annual instalments, $6,500 each, the first payment to be made April 1. This is the largest amount of forfeited bail ever recorded in this State. Sloan is in Brussels, in the banking business. His stealing from the above road aggregated $800,000.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Potts Bros.' rolling mill, at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, suspended operations on Thursday, the 8th inst.

Charles L. Childs, of Lancaster, Ohio, has invented a machine which turns out fifteen horse shoes per minute.

Union Furnace, in Union county, Pennsylvania, has been blown out in consequence of the scarcity of coal.

The Bechtelsville Iron Company, of Bechtelsville, Berks county, Pa., will have their new furnace completed and in operation by summer.

A fine vein of potter's clay has been opened near Nauvoo, Tioga county, Pa. Some fine specimens of silver ore from the same place have been shown.

The Hagerstown *Herald and Torch* says that the Antietam Iron Works, in Washington county, Md., are getting in readiness to resume operations. Mr. Bradley, the Superintendent, passed through Hagerstown for Pennsylvania a few days since, and will thence proceed to Mt. Savage to lay in brick for the work.

The Pottsville, Pa., *Journal* of the 12th inst. says: Puddlers at Fishbach mills who not long ago received $6 50 a ton, now work the same kind of iron at $3 75 per ton. On Saturday we were told by one of the clerks at Fishbach mills that they were daily receiving applications from laborers for work at $6 00 per week.

Coal is very scarce in Mauch Chunk for the first time in the history of the town. It is almost impossible to get a ton of coal for domestic purposes. The nonsensicality of sending coal to New Castle has passed into proverb, but we would consider it a very wise act on the part of any one to send some domestic sizes of anthracite to Mauch Chunk.—*Coal Gazette.*

The Lancaster, Pa., *Examiner* says: Col. W. G. Case has leased the Columbia Steel and Iron Company's rolling mill, at Columbia, and will commence operations at an early day. The operations of the mill, at least for the present, will be confined to puddled iron—muck bars, principally for the Pittsburgh market. This will be good news to the working people.

The introduction of the Pullman car upon the Midland Railroad, England, is not only likely to be followed by its general adoption in that country, but its presence seems to have acted as a stimulous to the English car builders. Noticing the success of this car, the *English Mechanic* states that some new and improved first-class carriages have been recently put on the line, which are said to be more comfortable and commodious than the old ones. They are seven feet high from floor to ceiling, and the arms of the seats are so constructed as to fold back so that the seat can be used as a couch.

The Rutland *Herald*, in a sketch of the Crown Point Iron Company, says that it was organized in 1872, with a capital of $500,000, which has since been increased to $1,500,000, of which General Hammond represents one-half. The balance is held in New York and Pennsylvania by such capitalists as John Jacob Astor, Moses B. Taylor, Thomas Dickson and Le Grand B. Cannon. There are nine openings in the vicinity of Hammondsville, but three of which are now operated, which are specified as mines Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The ores from these are qualitatively uniform, and this is the only place in the State of New York where an ore sufficiently pure to produce Bessemer steel from anthracite iron has been obtained. The first Bessemer steel made in this country was produced from charcoal iron taken from mine No. 3. It was made at the iron works of John A. Griswold & Co., at Troy. The whole quantity of ingots produced was sent to the steel works at Troy, and amounts to something like one hundred and twenty-five tons daily. The shipment of ore to Port Edward, Albany and Hudson, and Scranton, Pa., is about two h undred and fifty tons a day. About seventy cars are sent away and received each day. One hundred and twenty-five men are employed at the lake, and the entire working force numbers about four hundred.

A Tonic of Rare Merit.

There are many tonics, but few indeed which produce any other effect than artificial stimulation of the appetite. This, so far from being a benefit, is a positive detriment, if the digestive organs are weak, because it induces the patient to eat more than the semi-paralyzed stomach can act upon, and thus aggravates indigestion. There is, however, a tonic which possesses the rare merit of imparting both vigor and regularity to the operations of nutrition. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters not only awakens a hoiseeme appetite, because they enable the stomach to dispose of what it receives with such healthful facility that at the proper time for meals it is not torpid from indigested matter, but craves its timely sustenance. It is the perfect fact that it facilitates digestion that renders the national stomachic such a powerful promoter of nutrition in imitating those recuperative processes which result in the recovery of the general health. Uninterrupted, vigorous action of the physical machinery inevitably results from the use of this supreme invigorant and alterative.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest from November 1st to May 1st, 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded twice the first 1 ith of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 9, 1875.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE HON. SECRETARY OF the Treasury, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Custom House, on MONDAY, April 19, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., the Marine Hospital Building and furniture situated in this city.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal quarterly payments, with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.

A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.

No bid under five thousand dollars ($5,000) per acre will be considered. The bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed for the interests of the Government to do so.

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The Greatest Invention of the Age and a Reliable Remedy for SMOKY AND DUSTY FIRE PLACES. No Fire Place should be without one. Call on or address
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Repairing promptly done.
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EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
IN
NEW AND DESIRABLE
Spring Dress Goods!
In Medium and Fine Qualities.
At 25c, Good Black Alpacas, well worth 37½c.
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At 50c, Most Decided Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 62½c and 75c, Unsurpassed Bargains in Black Alpacas.
From 10c to 25c Per Yard.
UNUSUAL GOOD BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres,
At 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1 00.
Our large stock of these Goods indicates that we are offering them at much below usual prices. Full assortment, from Lowest to Finest Qualities imported.
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UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.
At $1 00 and $1 25, Good Black Dress Silks.
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EXTRA QUALITY

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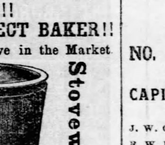

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JAMES WARDROP.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 13, 1875.

The range of the money market has kept within the usual bounds during the day, and all transactions reported are on the basis of figures long since established. As the banks are not noted for being very communicative their doings are not often given to the public, and as for the brokers, they do not often get hold of paper these days that will go readily in bank, so that their view of the condition of the loan market is from the standpoint of sellers of not first-class paper, and hence are apt to think money more scarce than it really is.

—The Boston *Post* has made a careful analysis of the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor and Statistics from which we gain some interesting facts. It appears that in an investigation into the condition of three hundred and ninety-seven families of workingmen in that State, the head of each family, twelve wives and three hundred and twenty-five children form a working force of seven hundred and thirty-four persons out of a total of 2,041, which is thirty-six per cent.; the fathers form fifty-four per cent. of the whole, the wives one per cent. and the children forty-four per cent. Out of the number of families given fifty-five per cent. save more or less money and are therefore in accordance with Micawber's famous theorem the high road to happiness. The largest money surplus belongs to the families of workmen in the large cities; also the greater number of families in the cities save from their earning. As to nationality the French Canadians show the smallest savings and the Scotch the largest. There are found to be of American families 77 out of 125 that save money; of English 50 out of 80; of German 17 out of 26; of Irish 63 out of 133, while all the Scotch are savers. Classing them as skilled and unskilled workmen 141 skilled out of 216 save money, and 77 out of 177 unskilled. The investigation demonstrates that a yearly wage of less than $600 must leave a family in debt. As this sum diminishes the debt grows larger, and as it increases the surplus increases. The returns show that the average per cent of workingmen's savings, as compared with their earnings, was between a maximum of 7.3 per cent. and something over 3 per cent. In conclusion the report says:

"The summary of the matter is that in the majority of cases workingmen in Massachusetts do not support their families by their individual earnings only; that it is more profitable for wives to be engaged at home than at outside work; that the fathers are helped by their children from one-quarter to one-third in their money savings; that the family earnings that more than one-half of the families save money; that without the aid of children's labor the majority of families would be in poverty or debt, and that a competence could be secured in the end only by the joint labor of the family. In these significant facts lies a problem which has not been thought of by social reformers. The tendency should be toward the improvement and not the further diminution of labor, and the essential step is that which shall harmonize its interests with those of capital."

—The New York *Bulletin* prints some figures showing that the business of the leading railroads of the country increased largely in 1874. It draws from them the deduction that the internal trade of the country has experienced a corresponding development. The roads are the avenues of the industrial movement of the country—show their freight tonnage to have rapidly increased, and their earnings to be larger, and you show that agreement business is greater. The *Bulletin* compares the operating expenses and the gross earnings for 1873 and 1874 of the following railroads of the country with the following result:

	1873.	1874.
Gross earnings	$196,945,005	$198,288,468
Operating expenses	122,019,754	114,283,722

This shows that the net earnings—the difference between the expenses and the gross earnings—were $76,004,747 in 1874, against $69,834,251 in 1873—a gain of $6,170,496, or 9 per cent. In 1874 the expenses were 60.46 per cent. of the gross earnings; in 1873 they were 64.12 per cent. Add to these calculations the factor that as the freight charges were much lower, we reach the conclusion that the amount of tonnage carried was greater, while the cost to the public was much less, and the profit to the companies greater.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, April 12, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Clique manipulation is apparently the order of the day in our stock market, and the fluctuations of the past few days were the result of brokers employed by the large bulls. Prices opened and closed at the same figure on Saturday, but without spirit, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which showed considerable strength and interest of it throughout the day.

In the absence of material support by the bull operators, the general market grew dull and at times heavy, although there was little disposition to sell manifested. Toward the close of business, Union Pacific broke to 76, which it is believed was effected by the bulls, in hopes of breaking the general market, and thus enable them to purchase Pacific Mail, which, it is reported, Penna. is discovering to do at 73, or below. In this they were disappointed, as Pacific Mail remained very steady, indeed, strong, while Union Pacific was lead and selling rapidly.

The same manipulation is likely to be again attempted, using Union Pacific as the lever, as this stock is now the barometer of the market and will probably be used by the bull operators to suit any existing circumstances.

Although the market to-day has been Quicksilver, which has been neglected for months, and has been quoted nominally at 32@33, This week we are offering it still lower, and immediately after 5,000 shares, to one block, were sold at 29, the first sale reported to outsiders at the moment, the price advanced to 29¼, but soon relapsed into heaviness, selling down to 28¾, at which it closed. On improvement, and closed 19 bid, offered at 20. While Quicksilver is not a dividend stock, I announce assume that Mr. Drew is selling stock to make himself whole on his operations in other stocks, which have declined heavily, and no doubtedly the sudden decline in the price of the product of the mine both here and in Europe.

The market closes without particular feature but lively.

Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 13, 1875.	10:30 M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113½	113⅝	113	113
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122	122	122	122	122
5-20's, 1865	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1865, new	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1867	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1868	121	121	121	121	121
10-40's, registered	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1868	121	121	121	121	121
10-40's, coupons	116	116	116	116	116
Currency 6's	126	126	126	126	126
New 5 per cents	107	107	107	107	107
Northern Pacific 1st	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Quicksilver	29	29	29	29	29
Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Panama	120	122	122		
Wells-Fargo Express	101	97			
American Express	64	64			
New York Central	103	103			103½
Erie	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Illinois Central	102				
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	94				
Chicago & Northw'n	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Fort Wayne	96				
Ohio & Mississippi	21				
Union Pacific	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	72¼	72¼
Harlem	130				
Hannibal & St. Jos	27	27	27	27	27
Iron Mountain	87				
C. C. & I. C.	6				
Atlantic & Pacific	24				
Tennessee, new	73			73	72
South Carolinas, Act	30½			30½	30
South Carolinas, 4-5's	99¼			99¼	99¼
Missouri 6's	99¼			99¼	99¼

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50	
Reading, sales	50½	
United Co's. of N. Jersey		139½
Oil Creek, sales	10	
Lehigh Valley		63
Central Transportation, sales	43½	
P., C. and St. Louis m. b.	75	76

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, April 13, 1875. }

The movement of merchandise which had been considerably stimulated by the pleasant weather of the past few days, was somewhat checked to-day by the unfavorable condition of the weather. Still there was enough left to do, in attending to the business that came on and in filling the orders of the previous day to keep merchants and clerks busy. The general tendency of prices was firm, with the exception of articles of produce naturally affected by the advance of the season, potatoes, butter and eggs all being weak, with a market tending to further decline if not sustained artificially. The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,243	Apples, bbls
Wheat, bush	1,000	Potatoes, bush
Butter, pkgs	137	Bacon, pcs
Potatoes, bus	3,395	Hay, loads

The following are the prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a fairly active grain market to-day, and transactions were most entirely brisk as firm prices ruled. The choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30 @1 33 per bushel; extra, Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red do $1 16@1 20. Corn is firm and a shade higher. We quote shelled at 60@60 50, yellow; 59@59c for high mixed; 59@59c for low mixed; car steady at 59@59c for yellow; 58@58c for mixed. There was also a good demand for oats at the recent advance. We quote at 40@40c for white; 37@38c for mixed. Barley is dull at $1 25@1 30 for No. 2 fall. Rye was entirely nominal, with no receipts or transactions.

FLOUR.—The market continues strong and active. The following are the prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 @ 7 50 per bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 @ 7 00; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice Kentucky winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 25; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-rising flour, in 6 lb packages, $5 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—Market dull and with a large stock, prices are depressed. We quote prime hay, in city, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is held at $25 00@24 00. Timothy is selling at $25 00@26 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is easier. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 55 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a quiet and unchanged market. We quote choice at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium dull at $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 5@5c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 4@4c for common.

BEANS—We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The market is weak with quotations nominally unchanged. We quote prime to choice at 24@26c, with the bulk of the sales at 23@24c for prime; 15@19c for common to medium.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@33c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Prices are steady at 16¼@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 17@18c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Under a liberal supply the market is lower. We quote at 18@20c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $1 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 30@35c, as to quality.

MIXED MEAL—Is quoted at 1@c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c ₱ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 ₱ gallon in kegs at 90c in barrels $1 25. The stock of maple sweets is not large, and the market is steady.

POTATOES—The heavy receipts of the past few days have weakened prices, and we lower quotations. We quote from store at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless $1 00@1 10; other grades 85c@$1 00. Sales on track were limited at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel for peachblows; 95c@$1 00 for Peerless.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 12@13c for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 20@25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $5 00 ₱ barrel; $3 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is moderately active; quotable at $6 00@7 00 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 60@2 70 in round lots; $2 75@3 00 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 90@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do $2 50@3 00; red top do $1 00. Onion sets $6 50@7 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Provisions.

There was a moderate trade in standard groceries to-day at firm prices. We note a strong feeling in sugars, with a steady demand for coffees, teas, syrups, rices, &c. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21@c	Standard A	10@c
Choice Rio	20@c	Standard A	10@c
Prime Rio	19@c	Standard extra C	10@c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¾@8¾c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	26 c	Crushed	12 c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in bulk	39 c	Granulated	11¾c
Teas.			
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Imperial	55c@ 1 00	Syrup	50c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	Sugar-house	40c
Oolong	55c@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	65c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carol'a, 8	@8¾c	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Patna	@8¾c	Pearl	9c
Rangoon	7¼@7¾c	Silver gloss	9½c
Cloves.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Raisins.*	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Cassia	20c	Valentine, ₱ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	@1 25	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Pepper	20 @27 c	Prunes	10@12½c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap ₱ box	@1 50
Stearine	15 c	Rabbitt's best ₱ box	1 00
Nuts.		Do. N. Y. City ₱ b	9½c
Bi-carb, in 10 ₱ kgs	6c	German Mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	8c		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, April 13, 1875. }

The market for crude petroleum was firmer and more active yesterday. United at wells being quoted at $1 46@1 50. Business was also in much larger volume, but the refined market was steady with a rather better demand reported from the East.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at $1 46@1 50; Union do $1 40@1 42½; Pennsylvania do $1 37½@1 40; immediate shipment $1 67½@1 72½. Sales were 21,000 barrels at Parkers, and 3,300 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

The market for refined was steady, and the tone of the Eastern markets is improved, a better demand being reported on export account. We quote standard white, 110 test, 20c in the Pennsylvania Railroad track; 11½@11¾ on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville track

New York—Refined is quoted at 13c for prompt delivery; 14½c for futures.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 13¾@14c; May delivery 14¼@14½c.

Baltimore—Refined, spot and April delivery, is quoted at 14c.

OIL BARRELS.

are steady at $1 30 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 13.—The *Courier* says: The market opened at $1 45 for United at the wells, advanced to $1 47½, then declined to $1 42½, and closed again at $1 47½. Sales of 40,000 bbl; $1 50 was paid for fresh contracts. Pennsylvania, river division, closed at $1 37½ bid, and Pennsylvania, lake division, at $1 40 bid. Sales in month for 10,000 bbls Union at the wells was sold at $1 45 cash.

500 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 70
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 67½
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 68½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 68½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 70
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 67½
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 47½
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 50
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 42½
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 50
1,000 bbls, river district, Penna., at wells	1 35
1,000 bbls, river district, Union at wells	1 35
1,000 bbls, river district, Penna., at wells	1 35
1,500 bbls, river district, Penna., at wells	1 35
1,000 bbls, river district, Karns, at wells	1 35
1,000 bbls, river district, Indiana, at wells	1 32½
2,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 67½
2,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 65
2,000 bbls, river district, immediate shipment	1 62½

NEW YORK, April 13, closing 11.—The market rules a little stiffer. Offerings are moderate while there is rather more inquiry from shippers. A sale of 50,000 barrels for export is reported made at 65c; also sales are reported of 2,500 barrels crude in bulk for April and May delivery at 5c. Refined is held at 16c for prompt delivery, and 14½c for the remainder of the month. Advices from Antwerp say there is an improvement, and closed 19 bid, offered at 19½. While crude petroleum is not active, it is once assume that Mr. Drew is selling stock to make himself whole on his operations in other stocks, which have declined heavily, and no doubtedly the sudden decline in the price of the product of the mine both here and in Europe.

The market closes without particular feature but lively.

Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 13, 1875.	10:30 M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113½	113⅝	113	113
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122	122	122	122	122
5-20's, 1865	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1865, new	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1867	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1868	121	121	121	121	121
10-40's, registered	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1868	121	121	121	121	121
10-40's, coupons	116	116	116	116	116
Currency 6's	126	126	126	126	126
New 5 per cents	107	107	107	107	107
Northern Pacific 1st	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Quicksilver	29	29	29	29	29
Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Panama	120	122	122		
Wells-Fargo Express	101	97			
American Express	64	64			
New York Central	103	103			103½
Erie	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Illinois Central	102				
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	94				
Chicago & Northw'n	45¾	45¾	45

CITY MATTERS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL residing above the Monongahela bridge, on the South Side, who have failed to receive the paper during the past few days, are requested to leave their names at the counting room. The carrier who has been serving this route is no longer in our employ, and arrangements are being made with another party for the delivery of the paper to all who may desire it.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL SERV., U. S. ARMY, Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 13, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
9 A.M.	29.70	39	81	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
2 P.M.	29.68	41	83	W.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
7 P.M.	29.82	36	90	N.W.	Gentle	Lt. rain

Mean barometer.....29.746 Highest thermom. 50
Mean thermometer.... 38 Lowest thermom. 35.5
Rainfall.....0.48

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 19th. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., for catalogue.

Another Reduction on Freight.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road have this day made a still greater reduction on freight from *Chicago to this city*. What will the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road think of this monopoly now? If they expect Pittsburgh merchants will send goods to illustrate that Philadelphia and Baltimore dealers do over the same road they will be greatly mistaken.

Opening of Sarah Street.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, on behalf of Mary Ann McClurg, Michael Varner and Matilda Varner, his wife, in her right, Hugh Lafferty and Eliza Jane, his wife, in her right, vs. the city of Pittsburgh, Joseph Torrence and Frank Armstrong. The bill is to restrain the city and the contractors (Messrs. Torrence and Armstrong) from proceeding with the opening of Sarah street, South Side. They allege that all the property owners on the street, with two or three exceptions, are opposed to the opening, the exceptions being the Messrs. McClurg. It is also charged that Wm. McClurg, as a member of Councils, used his influence to procure the passage of the ordinance, not for the public good, but for personal benefit. The complainants ask protection, on the ground that the city has already reached the constitutional limit of its indebtedness, and that private property cannot be taken for public use without compensation before the property is taken. An injunction is therefore prayed for.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report for the week ending April 10th, 1875. The deaths were 42, white 40 and colored 2. Of these there were under one year, 11; single 28; above 1 year, 3. The nativity was, Pittsburgh 26, other parts United States 8, Germany 3, Ireland 5. The ages were: Under one year, 11; from one to two, 6; two to five, 6; five to ten, 2; twenty to thirty, 2; thirty to forty, 4; forty to fifty, 3; fifty to sixty, 2; eighty to ninety, 1. Localities—First ward—1; Fifth, 2; Sixth, 4; Eighth, 1; Ninth, 1; Tenth, 2; Eleventh, 1; Twelfth, 1; Fourteenth, 2; Fifteenth, 2; Sixteenth, 1; Nineteenth, 1; Twenty-first, 2; Twenty-third, 2; Twenty-sixth, 1; Twenty-seventh, 1; Twenty-eighth, 1; Twenty-ninth, 1; Thirtieth, 1; Thirty-first, 1; Thirty-third, 1; Thirty-sixth, 1; City Hospital, 1; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; Mercy Hospital, 1; total, 42.

Causes of death—Asthma, 1; thrush, 1; bronchitis, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 1; convulsits, 4; consumption, 7; convulsions, 3; croup, 1; dropsy, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; puerperal, 2; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 2; manimitis, 1; meningitis, 2; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 1; smallpox, unknown, 1. Total, 42.

Sunday School Normal Class.

The first regular session of the Pittsburgh Sunday school Normal class was held last evening at Smithfield Methodist Episcopal church, and notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, there was a fair attendance of members and others. This was the first attempt at the Normal class drill, and under Mr. Chevy Omohondro it was very successful and quite interesting.

After the opening religious exercises the Topic was announced as follows: The place and purpose of the Sunday school: including mutual relations of the family, the pulpit, the social meetings and the school. The class was divided, one side being placed under the charge of Mr. W. J. Jackson, of Liberty street church, and the other under Mr. Hunseker, of Smithfield church. The Topic was read in concert by the class, as also five statements into which it was subdivided. Each statement was then read separately, and afterward the sides read alternately passages from the Bible in proof of and sustaining the statements.

Miss Anna De Knight read a short but interesting essay on Home and the Sunday School, after which questions relative to the topic were submitted and answered by individual members of the class. After some remarks from Mr. Omohundro the exercises closed, and the topic for the meeting on the fourth Tuesday of the month was announced.

Altogether the exercises were most interesting and instructive, and the class will undoubtedly be of much benefit. At the close of the meeting some twenty members were added.

Grand Army Camp Fire.

A "Camp Fire" at McPherson Post (No. 17), Grand Army of the Republic, was lit at the hall of the Post, Friday night; a great, fraternal, brotherly crowd gathering around it, and remaining, with interchange of speech and reminiscence, and recitals of the innumerable incidents centering around camp life—the battle, skirmish, advance, retreat, defeat and victory—mellowed with tender thoughts and recollections of those whose lives were given for the preservation of their country's honor, during the waning hours warned them with knowledge of forthcoming duties away.

It was a very respect a most enjoyable reunion. The visiting comrades were met at the East Liberty depot by Col. Norman Smith, and proceeded by a band of music to the hall of the Post, where presently Col. Smith announced the unfolding of the incidence of General Negley, who had been relied on to deliver the address of welcome, called on Capt. Daniel Reall, of Company E, 102d Pa. promptu address, referring to the years of peace and progress which had intervened since the war painting the patriotic pictures which, under the magic pencil of memory, grew out of the dying embers of the "camp fires," and, by varied anecdote and illustration portraying the noble symbolism and suggestion of the national flag.

Following Colonel Reall, Major Denniston read a most interesting paper, illustrated by some of his personal experiences, entitled "A bad scare at Yorktown," succeeded by a very vivid recitation by Comrade C. S. Hayes, an eloquent and patriotic address from Alderman D. H. Smith, of Company E, and a pleasant and comprehensive speech from Comrade Storey, and some fine, clean-cut and most incisive remarks from Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

The exercises were enlivened with military music, while a bountiful up-lizing supper served most admirably to fill up the interludes. Everybody regretted when the inexorable "taps" were sounded.

Letters of regret were read from Grand Commander Tyson, General Negley, and other distinguished personages who were unable to be present.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

The Thirty-Third Street Bridge.

The Street Committee had a special meeting last evening for the purpose of considering the matter of the northern approach to the Thirty-third street railroad bridge.

City Engineer Dempster stated that he estimated the cost of approach at $5,000.

Mr. Liddell stated that the citizens of the ward did not want a bridge at that point unless the city in general would help to bear the expenses of the construction of the approaches or unless the railroad company would pay the expenses.

On motion of Mr. Liddell, a committee of five was instructed to obtain an opinion from City Solicitor Bigelow relative to the power of Councils to repeal the ordinance referred to above and also to request the railroad company to change the location of the bridge to the line of Thirty-third street.

Some other business of lesser importance was transacted after which the meeting adjourned.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Reports from the Workers—Proposed Change of the Time of Meeting—A Day of Prayer Appointed, Etc.

The Allegheny County Temperance Alliance held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. There was quite a slim attendance. The Alliance was called to order at three p. m. President Rabe in the chair, and P. S. Jennings Secretary. Devotional exercises were held, led by Mr. Collins.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Rabe, Powell and Dr. Kennedy.

Reports were heard from the ladies of the Alliance, of the work during the past week. Meetings had been held in various parts of the city, which were attended with great success. The ladies generally were able to report very encouraging results.

The question of the best time for holding the meetings was discussed at length. Objections were raised to the present arrangement, because it took up too much time. It was urged that the holding of the prayer meeting at three o'clock in the afternoon, and commencing the Alliance business at four, left too little time for the meetings of the Prohibition party. The suggestion that the latter meeting be held in the evening was objected to because there were many—particularly those living in the country—who could not attend at that time. Finally, upon the suggestion of Mr. Powers, the matter was postponed for one week.

A gentleman present thought the slim attendance was attributable to the fact that the unpleasantness among the ladies than to any other cause. These bickerings had engendered animosities which had estranged many good temperance workers. It had kept away many who had taken no part in the quarrel. The speaker had at one time found it difficult to keep away from the meetings. Of late he had not cared much about attending. He hoped, however, that the trouble was all over, and that henceforth the sisters would work together in harmony. He would say, with Grant, "Let us have peace."

Mr. Bryce called attention to the Sabbath school which he had lately organized, in the Alliance rooms. He announced the following programme for next Sunday at one o'clock P. M.: Devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Vanhorn; exposition of the lesson—the call of Gideon—Judges vi: 11-16; select reading, by Mrs. Tarbrull; on "The Bible and temperance;" temperance solo, Miss A. Starr; original poem, Mrs. A. M. Linn; address, Miss Benwick; vocal music, Miss Star, instrumental music, Mr. Black.

It was decided by a vote to set apart Friday, 30th inst., as a day of prayer at the Alliance rooms. Wm. H. Phipps, Bro. Griffith, Dr. Pearson, Mrs. Vanhorn, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Youngson were appointed a committee to arrange a programme and procure speakers for the occasion.

Mr. Rabe referred to the National Temperance Convention, to be held in this city May 18th. Lunches, he said, would be provided for the delegates at the Alliance rooms. Mr. S. S. Marvin had generously offered to furnish crackers for the lunch, free of charge. Mr. Rabe hoped this noble example would be imitated by other business men.

Adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Exhibit for the Years 1873--'74.

A LARGE FALLING OFF IN GROSS EARNINGS.

Increase in Net Earnings of $56,434 45.

Effects of the Panic on Transportation —Cutting Down Expenditures—Outcome of the Low Grade Division—The Oil Creek and Allegheny and Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Lines —The Floating and Funded Debt— Election of Directors, Etc., Etc.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held yesterday, at the General Office of the company, on Eleventh and Pike streets, and was called to order by Mr. Henry Wheelen.

Robert K. Wilson, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and W. P. Shinn, Esq., Secretary, after which the minutes of the adjourned meeting of April 24, 1874, were read and approved.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary, Mr. Shinn, then read the annual report of President John Scott, under date of April 14th, 1874, as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: The illness of your late President, which terminated in his death on the morning of April 14th, 1874, the day fixed for your last annual meeting, having prevented the preparation of a report upon the business of the company for the year 1873, our Board of Managers submit herewith a statement of the results of the traffic of the years 1873 and 1874, and of the financial condition of the company to December 31st, 1874.

The earnings of the company for the years ending December 31st, 1873 and 1874, have been as follows:

	1874.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
From freight	$2,239,349 94	$2,695,784 79		$456,434 85
From passengers	1,060,409 69	1,060,409 69		
From express	1,027 95	1,027 95		
Total	$3,300,787 58	$3,757,222 43		$456,434 85

EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS.

Conducting transportation	$ 41,381 95	$ 41,381 95	
Maintenance of cars	12,757 44	12,757 44	
Maintenance of way	23,568 29	23,568 29	
Total	$185,698 26	$185,698 26	
Net earnings	95,927 52	152,362 17	$56,434 65
Total expenses	$289,625 78	$337,060 43	
Per mile run by trains	1.62	1.89	
Per cent. of earnings	64 10-100	56 8-100	

The traffic of the main line of your road, as will be noticed from the foregoing statement, has decreased in 1874 as compared with 1873, as $289,792 12, or 21 9-10 per cent., while the expenses have been decreased $47,434 65, or 14 3-10 per cent., resulting in an increase of net earnings of $56,434 65 or 14 6-10 per cent.

The decrease in earnings has resulted from the general depression of business which has prevailed throughout the year 1874, and which has been most severely felt by the iron, coal and oil interests, which occupy so large a part dependant for traffic, whereby there has been not only a great decrease in the volume of traffic, but of tons and distance moved, and it has also compelled a general reduction in the rates of transportation, as will be fully shown in detail by the auditor's report.

This reduction has, however, been fully met by the reduction of expenses consequent upon the introduction of a more thorough system, a more strict personal accountability of the officers and agents, and a more thorough supervision over all classes of expenditures.

ELIMINATING PERSONAL INTERESTS.

Feeling the importance of relieving from the organization of the company all personal interests hostile or opposed to those of the company, the stockholders, your Board passed in June last the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after October 1st, 1874, no railroad officers or employes of the company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the contracts for material or supplies furnished to the company, nor in any transportation lines or arrangements on the company's road, nor in any industrial enterprise or business the products of which are transported on the company's road.

Resolved, "That a copy of the foregoing be furnished, in form of circular, to the persons indicated in the resolution."

The substance of the resolution was subsequently embodied in the organization of the company, adopted September 4, 1874.

Under the operation of this resolution, there was removed a great ground of complaint from shippers of discrimination in rates of freight and supply of cars; and from parties furnishing fuel and other supplies, of favoritism in the letting of contracts for supplies.

All purchases are now made for cash, of the lowest bidder offering the class and quality needed, and rates are made and cars supplied to all alike, without discrimination or preference, and the whole business is conducted on a strict comparison of net earnings for 1873 and 1874.

FAVORABLE EARNINGS OF THE LOW GRADE DIVISION.

The Low Grade Division was opened for traffic throughout its entire length on May 4th, 1874, but owing to the action of a large force of laborers who had been employed in the construction of the road (and whose pay was from three to five months in arrears), obstructing the track and preventing it to destroy the principal tunnel, and to a delay in making transfer of the through crude oil traffic from the route via West Newton to that via Turtle Creek, it was not fairly opened for through traffic until June 1st, 1874.

It will be seen from the Auditor's report that the earnings for the seven months of 1874 during which time it was operated for through traffic, were $296,755 02, or an average of $38,105 per month, equal to $4,156 per mile, per annum, which is fully as favorable as could have been expected during a period of such general depression.

The local traffic of the Low Grade Division is capable of indefinite development, but it will require time and capital, and the latter cannot be had in large quantity until financial confidence is more generally restored.

The deposit of coal at and near Reynoldsville is of remarkable quality, and will be found equal for coking to the celebrated Connellsville coal. Experiments now being made in Eastern iron furnaces, with coke as a fuel mixed with anthracite coal, which appear likely to be successful, will probably open a new demand for coke which the Low Grade Division can supply readily and economically supply.

Wells are now being bored for oil, near New Bethlehem, which if found in any quantity, will add largely to the traffic of that division.

THE EXPENSES OF THE MAIN LINE

were—per cent. of earnings in 1873 and 1874 as follows:

	1874.	1873.	Decrease.
Operating expenses per cent	56 7-10	67 5-10	10 8-10
Total expenses, per cent	60 1-10	71 6-10	11 5-10

while per mile run by trains they compare as follows:

	1874.	1873.	Decrease.
Operating expenses per cent	92 4-10	1.09 5-10	17 1-10
Total expenses, per cent	99	1.16 2-10	17 2-10

showing a very creditable decrease both in the per cent. of expense and in the expense per mile run, which latter is the better criterion of the two.

THE EXPENSES OF THE LOW GRADE DIVISION

Were—per cent. of earnings.....63 9-10
Per mile run by trains.....91 cents

Being a very fair showing for a new line, upon which the traffic is but partially developed.

THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE SLIGO BRANCH WERE

Earnings, freight	$8,380 43
Earnings, passenger	1,393 53
Total	$4,782 96
Expenses	
Loss in operating	$3,350 22

The expenses per mile run by trains was .63 c

The general account of the company for December 31st, 1874, so far as it has been possible to get the same in the books, shows as follows:

ASSETS.

Main line (Pittsburgh to Oil City, 132 miles) cost	$ 9,441,654 83
Plum Creek Branch, 7 miles, cost	145,501 12
Low Grade division, 110 miles cost	11,210,691 39
Sligo Branch, 10 miles, cost	265,252 24
Equipment, cost	2,581,090 37
Total construction and equipment	$23,592,269 96
Shop and road materials	203,051 78
Cash on hand	$ 42,244 18
Balance of accounts available	446,519 14
Total assets available in reduction of debt	488,763 30
Balances likely to be charged to construction or expenses	293,455 99
Balance disputed and uncollectable	282,505 76
Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh, R. R., 43 miles, cost	$ 482,517 81
Stock in O. C. & A. R. R. Co., 41,000 shares, cost	1,692,250 00
Stock in Brady's Bend bridge, $40,000, cost	30,000 00
Total	$28,965,812 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, 43,339 shares	$ 2,163,500 00
Funded Debt—	
First mortgage bonds, $ 37,000 00	
Second mortgage bonds 8,000 00	
General mortgage bonds 3,967,000 00	
First mortgage bonds, Low Grade division 9,938,000 00	
Second mortgage bonds, L. G. D. 5,266,000 00	
Income bonds 3,500,000 00	
	999,800 00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	18,449,800 00
Due R. R. Co.'s in current account	136,443 97
Interest on bonds, unpaid and accrued	6,305 75
Accounts and bills payable, current	687,755 87
Accounts and bills payable, suspended debt	406,677 11
	5,112,099 90
Total liabilities	$28,965,812 63

COST OF LOW GRADE DIVISION.

For some unexplained reason, the financial transactions pertaining to the cost of construction of the Low Grade Division (or Bennett's Branch), including the sales of nearly ten millions of bonds and negotiations of several hundred thousand dollars of bills payable, were not allowed by the late President to be entered on the books of the company, and many of the transactions were not a matter of record in any form, thus involving great difficulty in procuring the information necessary to make them appear properly in the accounts of the company.

The "floating debt," reported in the annual report to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania in March, 1874, to November 1, 1873, as being $1,280,860 56, was found in June to have been about $6,360,256 45 on April 30, 1874, and while the Bennett's Branch bonds shown to be out standing by the company's books amounted to $8,500,0 0, the real amount outstanding on December 31, 1874, was $9,743,000.

For this your auditor is not at all responsible, as his accounts were found to be correctly and properly kept, so far as concerns the operations of the main line; but he was not allowed to be cognizant of the transactions referred to. Under these circumstances, your Board was very fortunate in securing the service of Mr. Wm. H. Shinn, as its cashier and Assistant President and Controller, in whose large experience in railroad business, untiring energy and activity in investigating the matter, and success in establishing the facts, your Board is indebted for the following results:

The cost of the Low Grade Division to December 31st, 1874, approximately as follows:

Cost of original survey	$ 49,538 15
Cost of Eastern, 15 miles from Brinton's Junction to P. & K. R. Co.	884,995 38
Cost of construction under Jno A. Wilson, Chief Engineer	7,294,996 65
Cost of right of way, &c	42,443 90
Total cash cost	$ 8,281,973 46
Discount on $9,95?,000—Bennett's Branch Bonds	1,569,207 47
Interest on same during construction of road	1,313,249 53
Interest and discount on notes negotiated and debt	53,193 84
Total cost of low grade division as shown in general account	$11,210,691 30

Being a cash cost of $65,281 48, and a total cost of $101,207 47 per mile of road.

SLIGO BRANCH.

This branch of its 2-10 miles in length, from the Low Grade Division at Sligo Junction to Sligo, was built without any authority from the Board of Managers, and without the knowledge of most of the members of the Board. Its cost, as shown in the general account, was $265,252 24, becoming advised of the facts, your President declined to recognize this branch as property of the company, and on April 14, 1874, the rolling stock of the company and men in its employ were withdrawn.

To obtain a large quantity of ore then at Sligo to be brought out, and for the accommodation of parties at and beyond Sligo, an arrangement was made with Mr. J. Pringle Jones for running a train upon the branch, under his guarantee of $4,000 per month, for the benefit by the company in its operation. The loss sustained, from the date of that arrangement to December 31st, 1874, has been stated to be $3,350 22.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY.

On August 5th, 1873, the late President made a contract with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for the purchase from that company of forty-one thousand (41,000) shares stock in the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company, at thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($37 50) per share, upon which purchase money your company was to pay eight (8) per cent. interest until July 1st, 1875, and then to pay for it in cash or in this company's mortgage bonds, bearing eight (8) per cent. interest.

This attract appears on the minute book of your Board of Managers, as having been reported to and approved by the Board of Managers on December 31st, 1873, and is also stated briefly in the President's report to the meeting of stockholders held April 8, 1873, the minutes of which meeting show the report to have been approved by the stockholders. There having been doubts expressed by some of the stockholders and creditors as to the legal authority vested in the Board of Managers to purchase this stock, the question was submitted to their counsel, and an exhaustive written opinion of counsel held the contract to be good, the authority to make it complete, and that no defense appeared to exist to the claim of the P. & E. R. R. Co. for payment.

Under this advice, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was settled as a part of the transaction. He was accompanied by two brothers, who sat with him at the counsel table. He was neatly attired, and his appearance made rather a favorable impression upon the spectators.

Mr. Coyle opened the case for the Commonwealth, and stated that the jury would be asked to convict of murder of the first degree. He then called Mr. Hines and Mr. Murray, who would kill White if it took him ten years, and that he was determined to kill him.

Mr. Coyle closed the direct examination.

F. Hurley sworn—Am a boiler at Zug's mill; was a boiler there on the 30 of September of last year; was acquainted with White; he was working there, am not well acquainted with Murray; saw him on the evening of the 30th and one o'clock on the 31 of September, 1874; saw Philip Murray outside the gate walking back and forth; heard a pistol shot; heard the report of a pistol, and two seconds after that I saw Mr. White hollering; his hands up to his mouth and retreat, Murray running after him and banging at him; I couldn't tell whether it was Murray or not; saw White take to under the house of Cornelius Moulson, on Pike street; Murray ran after him; I left the yard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—White had worked before that time for me, but was not working for me at the time of the shooting; I was sitting on the railroad in the mill when I saw the shooting.

Court adjourned at half-past twelve to half-past one.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of court the cross-examination of Mr. Hurley was resumed by Mr. Marshal, after which Edward Fitzpatrick, a boarder at Zug's mill, to whom the deceased was a "helper," was called.

The testimony of this witness was substantially the same as that given by the previous witness, James O'Neil and Wm. Dilmore also corroborated the first witness.

Cornelius Moulson, sworn—It was to this witness's house White was taken. The witness was in the "Schenectady" when he heard a report; just then a man ran in; he was about a quarter to one when he saw him; physicians were there, and White was lying in front of the fire grate.

Dr. James Duncan, sworn—Have practiced since 1844; was in the neighborhood at the time of the shooting; I found White bleeding profusely from the mouth, and discovered a wound in the right breast; I examined him and then advised his removal to a hospital; I was under the impression that one of the branches of the carotid artery had been cut; I had nothing to do with the case after the removal to the hospital.

Dr. James McCann, sworn—Was one of the physicians at the hospital in September last; the deceased died at the hospital on the 2d of October; I made a post-mortem examination; the doctor described the character of the deceased's wounds. He died eight days after his admission to the hospital. Death was the effect of the wounds. A post mortem examination was made, and the bullet found.

Margaret McQuiggen testified that the Murray brothers boarded with her on Pike street. The time of August was the first time I saw White at the river. When Philip Murray came home he said he would have White's life if it was ten years from then. On the day of the shooting they had a quarrel at her house. John Finn was present. He was a member of Fourteenth and Pike streets on the day of the shooting. Philip Murray came there and said to say, "White will get his final decision in another world, and that pretty soon." At the same time Murray looked up at the clock on the German church; it was then about twelve o'clock; went to the mill, and soon after I heard a report; just then a man cried out, "O, Murray, Murray, don't;" just then I saw James White walking away; he was bleeding about the face.

Wm. Gray, a puddler, corroborated the testimony of Finn.

James Brown and Wm. Powers were also examined, but nothing new was elicited by their testimony.

Court then adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CHARLEY BACH, for fighting in the Allegheny Diamond, got thirty days at Claremont.

It is reported that the puddlers will go to work at Painter's mill at $5 50 per ton.

The little strikers at the Eagle Cotton Mills returned to work yesterday morning.

The contract for the school district (Third ward) have levied one-sixth of a mill for school purposes for the ensuing year.

The Wilkins district (Thirty-seventh ward) school teachers are to be paid out of the general fund, their salaries for march.

The Beecher trial, for the Allegheny Valley Railroad report and educational news compel us to cut short, and crowd out much interesting matter printed today.

A NEWSBOYS, bootblacks and others congregate in the rear end of the hall in the municipal building every day, and behave very badly. They should be ejected.

A REPORT favors an hour's recess for spelling match at Asbury chapel last evening, but owing to the crowded state of ourcolumns this morning, we are compelled to omit it.

POSTMASTER MYLER, of Allegheny, who is running for the position of Grand Warden of the Sixty-Grand Lodge of Masons, is receiving the almost unanimous vote of the subordinate lodges in the Western part of the State.

JACOB the cheese-maker, was tested in the Wahl murder case, was yesterday sent ninety days to the workhouse, by Mayor Phillips, for getting drunk, beating his wife and driving her and the six children into the street.

At the Atlas Works there will be cast next week a 30-inch cylinder, which is private. It is intended to support an immense pair of shears to be used in cutting iron. The casting is to be made in cold sand and is to be sent to Canada.

SERGEANT C. E. MILLIKEN, the new Alderman in the Second ward, gave his bachelor friends the slip, the other day, by getting married to Miss Annie B. McKee. As one of the bachelors aforesaid says, "he has went and gone and done it," and quickening a pace that the unmarried scout did not hear of it for some days afterward. The Alderman has many warm friends, all of whom will heartily congratulate him in his new position, and the couple in their new relations.

J. P. Fleming, of Kilbuck township, made information before Alderman D. L. Smith, yesterday, charging certain employees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company with forcible entry and detainer. It is alleged that the defendants took forcible possession of the complainant's property, on the line of the road, for railroad purposes, claiming that the land belonged to the company. The case will be heard to-day.

EDUCATIONAL

Meeting of the Central Board—Important and Interesting Reports—Wilkins District Teachers to be Paid for the Month of March—Division of School Districts Proposed.—Tax Levy for the Year.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon.

The Secretary reported that since last meeting warrants had been drawn to the amount of $25,842 18, as follows:

Teachers' salaries	$26,023 86
Bills	818 32
	$26,842 18

Mr. Kelsew also reported tax levies of ward districts as already published.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of Superintendent Lucky was next read, showing teachers employed during the month of March, as follows: Male principals, 31; female principals, 7; male teachers, grammar schools, 5; female teachers, grammar schools, 72; medium schools, female teachers, 91; primary department, female teachers, 173; training teacher (female), 1. High School, male teachers (with principal), 12. Female teachers, 6. Mute school, 1 male and 1 female teacher. Music teachers, 6. Total teachers, 405.

The schools were open during the month nineteen days, and there were twenty-seven more teachers employed than during the corresponding month of the previous year. The average attendance of pupils was as follows:

	Males.	Females	Total.
Primary	4,064	3,413	7,477
Medium	1,644	1,589	3,232
Grammar	991	1,215	2,206
High school	193	166	3590
Total	6,892	6,383	13,275

The highest per cent. of attendance in any one room was 100; number of pupils not absent, 4,696; number of directors visitors, 953; number of visits by parents and others, 1,647; number of rooms visited by Superintendent, 35; number of corporal punishments, 581.

The report of Professor Jillson, principal of the High School, shows the average attendance during the month as follows:

Academical Department—Males, 113; females, 85.

Normal Department—Females, 81.

Commercial Department—Males, 80.

The total average attendance was 359.

During the month six candidates for admission to the Commercial Departments were examined, five of whom were passed. The card numbers of these were 361, 362, 363, 364 and 365.

The Printing Committee reported bills to the amount of $457 10 for payment.

The Evening School Committee reported bills amounting to $66 40 for payment.

The Miller street School Committee reported bills amounting to $6 50 for payment.

The High School Committee reported bills amounting to $504 78 for payment. They also recommend that the salary of John J. Hill, as assistant in the Commercial Department be increased to $60 00 per month.

All the above reports were accepted.

The Secretary read a communication from the Lincoln sub-District, Twenty-first ward, asking that the Third election district be made a separate school district.

On motion, the matter was referred to a committee of three, Messrs. Wilson, Mason and McKelvey were appointed.

FINANCIAL.

The Secretary read the report of the Finance Committee, showing:

On hand March 8, 1875	$92,054 01
Receipts since	84 27
	$92,138 31
The expenditures were:	
Warrants	$31,788 43
Thirty-seven coupons paid	1 295 60
	$33,083 43
Balance April 13, 1875	$59,044 88

The estimated expenditure for the fiscal year commencing June 1, 1875 are as follows:

Teachers salaries	$295,000 00
High School Committee	5,885 00
Grammar	1,000 00
Printing	900 00
Mute school	35 00
Finance Committee	5,000 00
Total	$284,820 00

The estimated receipts are:

13/4 mills on county valuation of $172,426,892 00	$301,725 45
Less 10 per cent. lost taxes	30,172 54
Net estimated tax receipts	$271,192 91
Balance on hand June 1, 1875	29,494 18
State appropriation	82,467 76
	$333,994 85
Balance June 1, 1875	48,244 85

The committee recommend the levy of above stated, 1¾ mills.

From the estimate there will remain, it is believed, $50,000 to pay outstanding bonds due 1876.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD DIFFICULTY.

The committee say: Inasmuch as the court has decided that the Thirty-seventh ward is not a part of the city of Pittsburgh, and consequently not within the limits of our school district, your committee deem it their duty to solicit of instructing the Secretary of this Board to notify the Wilkins sub-school district, that the teachers therein employed would not be paid by this Board after April 1, 1875. The question of payments for the month of March, and subsequent month has been referred to your board for final settlement. The Solicitor of the Board has been called upon for his opinion in the legal points in the case, which will be found accompanying this report.

A number of bills are also reported by the committee.

The recommendations of the committee were taken up *seriatim*.

On motion the levy recommended, 13/4 mills, was made with one dissenting voice, Mr. Arthurs.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY COREN.

When the matter of payment of Mr. Wilkins teachers came up, the opinion of the Solicitor was read as follows:

To the President and Members of the Central Board of Education

GENTLEMEN—Agreeably to the request of your Finance Committee, I herewith submit my views pertaining to the question of the payment of the salaries of the teachers of the Wilkins sub-district for the month of March last, as the same is now claimed by the said teachers school year.

By a decree of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of this county it is virtually decided that what has been known as the Thirty-seventh ward (formally Wilkinsburg) was never legally admitted as a part of the city. It is not for me to inquire into the reasons which led to the decision, which we are bound to adopt as the law governing your relations to ward, unless the same should be reversed by a higher authority.

The Wilkins sub-district being therefore no part of the city of Pittsburgh your board has no authority to pay the salary, as the law gives you of the source of revenue from which its teachers have been paid it.

The decree being dated this day (April 12th) I am of the opinion that from its entry your board was furnished with notice that the school of said sub-district and has therefore no liability for any of the expenses incurred in the management of the Wilkins sub-district from the date of the entry of the decree.

Your board, however, may in the exercise of a sound discretion notified the teachers of that ward from and after April 1st, 1875, the General Board would no longer pay their salaries. This rather implies an agreement to pay them up to said date, which in no manner would involve the Board in no liability—as according to my view none had previously existed—as to the future, and in behalf of which the Wilkins township sufficiently potent to reimburse any excess of payment on the part of your board over the amount collected from the Wilkin's sub-district.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSIAH COREN, Solicitor.

April 12, 1875.

The communication was accepted.

Mr. Lucky moved that the Secretary be instructed to draw warrants in payment of March salaries of Wilkins school teachers.

Mr. Mason moved to amend that the payment made only to March 12th when the decision of the Court was rendered.

Mr. Craig argued that in justice and equity the salaries for March should be paid. The teachers had been employed, the duties discharged of this board, and before any action had been taken by the Court they had continued upon their duties for the month of April.

Mr. Harper objected to any payment further than to March 12th, and stated that to pay for a longer time might effect the liability of the board until the end of the term, and held the district liable, which he had been in the city.

Mr. Lozear strongly urged the payment of the teachers for the month of March. He knew that they had been employed by direction of the Board, and the final decree taking away their rights in and to the Board had not been entered until after the services for the month of March had been rendered. The question as to whether or not their employ was a contract was debatable and it would seem only just that they should be paid up to the time notified to the contrary.

The ayes and nays were called on the amendment of Mr. Strain, to pay only to March 12th, and the motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Arthurs, Bell, Estep, Gutman, Lewis, Mason, Strain, Vaughan—8.

Nays—Messrs. Aughenbaugh, Case, Craig, Fennerty, Harper, Heming, Kelsew, Kimmel, Lazear, McEwen, McKee, McKelvy, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schneider, Schultz, Shaw, Teese, Turney, Wilson, Noble, President—20.

The ayes and nays were next called on the original motion, which was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Bell, Case, Craig, Fennerty, Heming, Kelsew, Kimmel, Lazear, McEwen, McKee, McKelvy, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schneider, Schultz, Shaw, Teese, Turney, Wilson, Noble, President—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Estep, Gutman, Harper, Lewis, Mason, Strain, Vaughan—7.

Mr. Shaw moved that the Music Committee, in connection with the Committee on Text Books be instructed to select a uniform music book for use of the schools.

The matter was referred to the Music Committee.

Mr. Craig, at the instance of the Oakland school board, presented a resolution providing that algebra be stricken from the list of studies in the grammar schools.

Referred to the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction.

Mr. Arthurs offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the propriety of dividing the Minersville sub-district (Thirteenth ward) into two sub-districts.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Lewis, Case and Craig were appointed the committee. Applications for additional teachers in the St. Clair, Riverside and Washington districts and referred to the appropriate committees.

The chair appointed Mr. Wilson upon the committee on Teachers and salaries in place of Mr. Devore of the Thirty-seventh ward.

Messrs. Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Bell, Caldwell and Case were appointed the High school visiting committee for the month.

Adjourned.

Larceny of Coal.

For some time thieves have been carrying away coal from the works of Messrs. Negley & Co., near Mansfield, and lately the services of a special detective were secured to ferret out the larcenists. The work of the detective resulted in informations before Alderman Anderson against Anthony Gallagher and Thomas Traunter and his wife for larceny. The accused will have a hearing this afternoon.

Miserable Doggerel.

Every day we receive several quires of "stuff," which the aspiring authors would imagine to be poetry. Here is a couple of stanzas of the latest effusion consigned to our waste basket:

On Smithfield street—the sun was low,
A seedy chap was seen to go
With hurrying step to and fro.
His eye, sir, rolling rapidly.

But Pittsburgh saw another sight
When he appeared on Monday night,
In a new suit of clothes outright
From Rossiter's emporium.

We spare the patient reader any further infliction, and suggest